

  
**भारत का राजपत्र**  
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असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

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PART II—Section 2

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

RAJYA SABHA

The following Bills were introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the 5th August, 1968:—

I

BILL No. XXV OF 1968

*A Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Bihar to make laws.*

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Nineteenth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Bihar State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1968. Short title.

2. In this Act, "Proclamation" means the Proclamation issued on the 29th day of June, 1968, under article 356 of the Constitution, by the President and published with the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs No. G.S.R. 1228 of the said date. Definition.

Conferment  
on the  
President  
of the  
power of  
the State  
Legislature  
to make  
laws.

3. (1) The power of the Legislature of the State of Bihar to make laws, which has been declared by the Proclamation to be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament, is hereby conferred on the President.

(2) In the exercise of the said power, the President may, from time to time, whether Parliament is or is not in session, enact as a President's Act a Bill containing such provisions as he considers necessary:

Provided that before enacting any such Act, the President shall, whenever he considers it practicable to do so, consult a Committee constituted for the purpose consisting of forty members of the House of the People nominated by the Speaker and twenty members of the Council of States nominated by the Chairman.

(3) Every Act enacted by the President under sub-section (2) shall, as soon as may be after enactment, be laid before each House of Parliament.

(4) Either House of Parliament may, by resolution passed within thirty days from the date on which the Act has been laid before it under sub-section (3), which period may be comprised in one session or in two successive sessions, direct any modifications to be made in the Act and if the modifications are agreed to by the other House of Parliament during the session in which the Act has been so laid before it or the session succeeding, such modifications shall be given effect to by the President by enacting an amending Act under sub-section (2):

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall affect the validity of the Act or of any action taken thereunder before it is so amended.

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Under the Proclamation of the President dated the 29th June, 1968, the powers of the Legislature of the State of Bihar are now exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament. Such Legislative measures as may be necessary for the State can be taken up by Parliament only by postponing its business; and even then, it is likely that Parliament may not have time to deal with all legislative measures for the State. It is, therefore, proposed that Parliament should, in accordance with the provisions of sub-clause (a) of clause (1) of article 357 of the Constitution confer by law on the President the powers of the Legislature of the State of Bihar to make laws for the State. The present Bill is intended to give effect to this proposal.

NEW DELHI;  
*The 25th July, 1968.*

Y. B. CHAVAN.

## FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

The proviso to sub-clause (2) of clause 3 of the Bill provides for the constitution of a Committee for consultation regarding President's Acts, consisting of 40 members of the House of the People and 20 members of the Council of States, and expenses to be incurred in connection with the meetings of this Committee would be met from the Consolidated Fund of India. This Committee will meet as and when necessary. The expenditure is not expected to be large and is not likely to exceed Rs. 71,000 during the period in which the Proclamation will be in force.

## MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION

The power of the Legislature of the State of Bihar to make laws which has been declared by the Proclamation issued under article 356 of the Constitution in respect of that State on the 29th day of June, 1968, to be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament, is sought to be conferred on the President under article 357 (1) (a) of the Constitution. Before exercising the aforesaid power the President is required, whenever he considers it practicable to do so, to consult a Committee of Members of Parliament constituted for the purpose in accordance with the provisions of the proviso to sub-clause (2) of clause 3. Any Act enacted by the President in exercise of the aforesaid power is required to be laid before each House of Parliament and Parliament may direct modifications to be made in the Act [*vide* sub-clauses (3) and (4) of clause 3]. The delegation of legislative power is in pursuance of the express provision in this behalf in article 357 (1) (a) of the Constitution and is necessary as it will not be easy for Parliament to find time to deal with the various legislative measures that may be required in respect of the State of Bihar.

**II****BILL No. XXVI OF 1968**

*A Bill further to amend the Indian Registration Act, 1908.*

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Nineteenth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

Short  
title.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Registration (Amendment) Act, 1968.

Amend-  
ment of  
sections 1  
and 30.

2. In the Indian Registration Act, 1908,—

16 of 1908.

(a) in sub-section (1) of section 1, the word "Indian" shall be omitted;

(b) in sub-section (2) of section 30, for the words "The Registrar of a district including a presidency-town", the words "The Registrar of a district in which a presidency-town is included and the Registrar of the Delhi district" shall be substituted.

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Under section 30 (2) of the Indian Registration Act, 1908, the Registrar of a district in which any of the three presidency-towns of Calcutta, Bombay or Madras is situated may receive and register any document relating to immovable property wherever in India that property may be situated. In view of the growing importance of Delhi as the capital of the Union of India, as a business and commercial centre and as a cosmopolitan town, where people from every part of India come and reside, it has been felt for quite some time that the benefit of section 30 (2) may also be extended to Delhi. Representations in this behalf have also been received from the Delhi Administration. The matter has been examined by the Law Commission in its Thirty-First Report. The Commission has recommended that the provisions of section 30 (2) of the Indian Registration Act should appropriately be extended to the metropolitan city also. The Bill seeks to implement this recommendation.

2. In consonance with the present legislative practice which has been adopted since the Independence of the country, this opportunity to amend the Indian Registration Act, 1908, is being availed of to suggest the omission of the word "Indian" from the short title of the Act.

NEW DELHI;  
*The 28th July, 1968.*

P. GOVINDA MENON.

B. N. BANERJEE,  
*Secretary.*

